

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING BOARD

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wisconsin Statutes, a regular meeting of the Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Board was held on March 8, 2018 at 8:00 am in the Truttman Room of the Brown County District Attorney's Office, 300 East Walnut Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Present: Chair Judge Walsh, Lt. John Mitchell, Sheriff John Gossage, Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl, Citizen Member Tim Mc Nulty, Supervisor Brusky, Supervisor Clancy, Supervisor Buckley, Citizen Member Bob Srenaski, Citizen Representative Christopher Zahn, Family Services Representative Angela Stueck, Probation and Parole Representative Jennifer Hornacek, County Executive Troy Streckenbach, Treatment Court Supervisor Mark Vanden Hoogen, Judge Zuidmulder, Clerk of Courts John Vander Leest, Public Defender Representative Tara Teesch, other interested parties.

Excused: Supervisor Evans

1. Call Meeting to Order.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Walsh at 8:00 am.

2. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Tim Mc Nulty, seconded by Erik Pritzl to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

3. Approve/modify Minutes of January 11, 2018.

Motion made by Joan Brusky, seconded by Troy Streckenbach to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

4. Jail Population Numbers (Larry Malcomson).

Lt. John Mitchell informed the jail is currently at 90% capacity with 43 inmates being shipped out.

5. Recommendations from prior meeting: Chair's meeting with County Executive regarding Criminal Justice Department (Judge Walsh).

Judge Walsh informed he met with County Executive Troy Streckenbach regarding the proposal to form a Criminal Justice Department as he was directed to do at the last meeting. The impression Judge Walsh got from the meeting was that Streckenbach was in favor of the proposal provided it does not cost any additional money.

Streckenbach said he looked at the Outagamie County model prior to the budget hearing and found that model to have a lot of positives. Subsequently the discussions carried forward and Human Services started to do some research as to what a model would look like and the two option scenarios were brought to this Board which then voted on a recommendation they felt would be best for the County. Streckenbach continued that prior to his meeting with Judge Walsh, he looked at where the budget is at because the reality is that during the last budget process there was roughly \$4.5 million dollars in new spending, but that is not a luxury we will have in the 2019 budget. He is very conscious about any new spending and any new positions and return on investment.

With regard to the Criminal Justice Department, Streckenbach said Human Services looked at it from a holistic approach in terms of what it would mean to have this under their umbrella and they found a lot of positives in aligning something similar to how Outagamie County does it. The other option was to add a new position and keep the system the way it is with the contract with Family Services for the day report center, but that came in with an added cost of \$150,000.

Streckenbach noted the County has a very good relationship with Family Services, but there is the ask for additional dollars. In trying to figure out how to do this, Streckenbach suggested we prepare what this would look like if we create the new position, but then rather than Human Services doing this as a stand-alone division within their organization, we do a hybrid with Human Services and Family Services and put this out for RFP to see if there is something out there that can generate a better return on investment. He would like to take the proposal and draft it into an RFP to see what comes back to run the division. A comparison can then be made with what Human Services says they can do internally and ultimately be built into the budget. Alternatively, if this would be budget neutral, we can do it in this calendar year.

Streckenbach continued that the ultimate goal from a financial standpoint is to find ways to provide appropriate treatment, reduce the number of people going into the jail and reduce recidivism. From conversations with Outagamie County, Streckenbach has found their system to be very positive and noted the numbers they have been able to increase as far as people going through the day report center.

Judge Walsh asked Streckenbach for a timeframe on this. Streckenbach deferred to Health and Human Services Director Erik Pritzl on this and Pritzl said he would allow six months to get the RFP prepared through Purchasing and have the scoring committee go through the proposals. He noted they would likely want to bring vendors in to present on this and then there is the contracting phase that would need to be completed. Pritzl said this needs to be presented very specifically; we cannot be vague because this is a complex project, especially with the public safety component.

Judge Zuidmulder asked if what we are going to do is look at the options we already have with regard to in-house operations and then create a potential proposal that is basically designed to be an opportunity to compare and contrast, why would anybody bid on that? If we have not made a decision as to what services we want, he does not feel it is necessary to go through the whole exercise of the RFP process. Streckenbach agreed with Judge Zuidmulder's initial reaction but said the reality is that the request and suggestion moved forward by this Board was to take the option that required additional money. He said he agrees with moving forward. In defense of Human Services, they are looking at this from their organization and trying to figure out how they can best manage this under their umbrella. Streckenbach said we have to look at the end goal and whether it is to be in the Human Services system or if what we are trying to achieve can be done by a private vendor more efficiently and more cost effectively. From the County's perspective, the cost of labor is higher than it is for a private vendor. Streckenbach said as a County we need to make the decision if we want to keep it in house or find out if there is an organization that says they can do the same thing for a better price that would then free up other resources for something else. Judge Zuidmulder expressed concern about having an outside agency responsible for the treatment courts; however, Streckenbach explained that the intention is to keep the treatment courts with the County. Pritzl also explained that there would be an extensive reference checking process before any decisions are made. Streckenbach said the end goal is to have a successful outcome, but the problem right now is that the recommendation is going to cost an additional \$150,000. He is trying to find a reasonable solution to accommodate the recommendation.

Citizen Member Bob Srenaski said this process sounds like typical government in that it will take six months to do the RFP and then there will be another six months of training without any sense of urgency. The objective should be to save money and make the system more efficient, but he does not see how going out for RFP is going to do that. He said currently nobody is in charge of the criminal justice system and he feels it is time to build and coordinate a system that is focused on efficiency. Srenaski continued that there needs to be a sense of urgency and some action and decision making. He said there is a model in Outagamie County that works, is very effective and has been in place for a long time and he does not understand why Brown County would not do the same thing.

Streckenbach said the recommendation of this Board was to do a hybrid model and he is trying to figure out a way to recognize that there are private contractors within the community that do good work and he wants to find out if there are other options. He reiterated that the hybrid model being proposed has an additional cost of \$150,000.

Judge Zuidmulder said at the last meeting there were two options proposed. What he is hearing now is because we picked option one, we are going to get involved in the whole RFP process. He noted that he voted for this at the last meeting and, as such, he has a right to move to reconsider. He agreed with Srenaski in that this is going to be a 6 – 12 month process during which time nothing is going to happen. He would rather have the County Board look at this and vote and tell us what they want us to do. As Judge Zuidmulder understands it, if we voted for option two, it would move forward to the County Board for a vote and if it is defeated we would be back to the conversation we are having now.

Clerk of Courts John Vander Leest agreed that a 6 – 12 month delay is ridiculous and noted the amount of time it has taken to get to the point we are at. Vander Leest feels that reducing the time people are in jail could help offset this cost. Streckenbach said there is not any evidence to support a dollar for dollar reduction. The reality is he has the fiduciary responsibility to balance the budget and the recommendation he received from this Board was to increase costs by \$150,000 and he is trying to find a way to accomplish the recommendation and drive the results we are trying to achieve in a manner that is doable. In an attempt to do that, Streckenbach has had discussions with the Judge and Human Services to talk about options and what they kept coming back to is the Outagamie County model. Sticking with the recommendation made by this Board adds \$150,000 to the costs and will go up over time. The other option, the Outagamie County model, would save money. Streckenbach added that he has to work with the County Board, the voters, the Judges, Human Services and the Sherriff and DA so there are a lot of different moving parts and he has to make sure that in the end the problem is solved as cost effectivity as possible and that is the solution he is looking for.

Judge Walsh added that one of the reasons the vote came out the way it did was because there were voices on this Board at the last meeting that were adamantly opposed to option two and some were also opposed to option one. The Board then settled on a 1a option to get something done.

District Attorney David Lasee agreed with Judge Walsh and said he felt there were political factors at the last meeting where County Board Supervisors indicated the Board would have to approve this and there would not be support for option two which was the cost saving option. Lasee said he was in favor of that option as it seemed to make the most sense and he still feels that option makes the most sense. He agreed with Judge Walsh that the feedback given by the people who eventually would have to approve this was that it would not fly. Lasee would like to hear from the County Board Supervisors at this meeting who will have to vote on this and if they feel the County Board is going to be supportive of option two which is the net zero option that would allow Brown County to adopt the Outagamie County model. Lasee made it clear that he is not in favor of not doing anything. Judge Walsh agreed with Lasee and said he favored the net zero option as well, but he also saw the political reality at the last meeting and wanted to move this forward.

The timeframe of the RFP process was discussed again and Lasee indicated he was on the committee that worked to get the day report center up and running and noted it took a long time and he felt what we are talking about now would take as much, if not more time. He agreed this is inefficient, but the reality is that it is going to take time. Srenaski said he keeps hearing there are money problems and the rationale for the recommendation at the last meeting seemed to be totally political. There comes a time when we have to deal with numbers because that is the issue. There was \$2.3 million dollars of unanticipated expenditures in 2017 including \$1.2 million dollars of overtime in the jail, \$700,000 in out boarding inmates and \$365,000 for Family Services. Srenaski feels these figures should be reduced and we should be looking quantitatively at what actions can be taken to increase efficiency in the criminal justice system to knock those figures down by a significant amount.

Motion made by Judge Zuidmulder, seconded by Bob Srenaski to reconsider the vote endorsing option 1 at the last meeting. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED (Nay: Gossage)

Supervisor Pat Buckley said a new recommendation will go to the Public Safety Committee and be discussed there and then it will go on to the full County Board where it will be discussed again. He noted how long it took to get the day report center up and running and is concerned whether the County should be taking that all back in-house. Buckley noted that staffing and dollars are limited and in order to get this ramped up at the County level we would be looking at a similar time frame and, further, he is not convinced the County can do this any cheaper. He would

rather look into seeing if it makes more sense to contract more of this out. Buckley is not necessarily a big fan of Family Services but he feels we at least have to look at this.

Streckenbach said he is ultimately trying to get this accomplished one way or another and in the end, there are 26 Board members who are going to weigh in and vote on this, regardless of what the CJCB brings forward and what he brings forward. The reality may be that this is not even under Human Services at all. He is trying to get what we need to be accomplished achieved as economically and efficiently as possible and the option that was brought to him had a request for \$150,000. Streckenbach is hopeful that the decision of this group will carry some weight in terms of the recommendation back to the Board and the conversation that we have with Family Services brings a positive outcome. It does not have to be a negative conversation. We are trying to solve a problem and what we have seen with Outagamie County has been very positive in how they have transitioned from one system to another system.

Buckley said there are no guarantees how much money this is going to save. The reality is there is still going to be overtime expenses because staffing is a problem and the jail is still going to need to be expanded. Judge Walsh said we need to get to the next step which will eventually get to the appropriate committees and the County Board. He is hoping the final vote here today will move on to the next step and we do not have to be concerned that the County Board is not going to like the recommendation so nothing happens. He would like to know the process will continue to move forward if the County Board reassesses how to address the recommendation; he does not want it just to be yes or no by the Board. Buckley said what likely would happen is the full Board would send it back to Public Safety who would then send it back here. Supervisor Brusky pointed out that on the other hand, it may get passed the first time and a lot of time would be saved in the process. Judge Zuidmulder also added that with the spring election coming up, the reality is that the make-up of the Board and Committees is going to be changing. He feels we need to be respectful of the responsibility of the County board, but as the stakeholders we have an obligation to vote for what we feel is best for the County and then advocate for that. If the County Board disagrees, it is then a priority and education process and we should not overlook that everyone has a role to play in this process. Judge Zuidmulder does not see anything wrong with a debate and an understanding and a conversation.

Pritzl said it does not appear that anyone disagrees with the functions or services of the division we are looking at. The concept of doing pretrial services, the concept of effective diversion services and the concept of a day report center is all uniformly agreed to. The question is, who is going to do it and how much time we want to invest in vetting that all out. That discussion is no different than what we talked about at the last meeting and Pritzl feels this same discussion applies to almost all services provided by the County. What people seem to be wrestling with is who we want to do these services and who we feel can do it better.

Lasee echoed the sentiments of Streckenbach earlier that the discussion with Family Services does not need to be negative. He has worked with Family Services in many different respects and they provide great services and are a wonderful organization. In his view, this does not have anything to do with the quality of services provided by Family Services. It cannot be lost that there are efficiencies and economies to having this all under one group. If we choose to continue to farm out the day report center and other aspects, there will always be inherent communication issues, even if both organizations are doing the absolute best they can do. It will always function better when someone has ownership and responsibility and when someone has accountability. Right now the parts of the system are all over and no one has ownership. The benefit Lasee sees of the Outagamie County model is that there is ownership and everything falls in one place. He noted that some of the positions that are involved in the process have to be government positions by nature. He feels bringing everyone under one roof and having the consistency and accountability and a coherent voice that can advocate for efficiency within the system is the real benefit of having this in the government system, even if it costs a little more. These are the reasons Lasee is in favor of option two; it has absolutely nothing to do with Family Services who has been a great partner in getting the day report center up and running and is a great partner in many other aspects in the community.

Motion made by Judge Zuidmulder, seconded by Joan Brusky that the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board recommends option two, which has a net zero increase, to the appropriate Committees and County Board. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Treatment Court Supervisor Mark Vanden Hoogen said he will be working with Committee chairs for Human Services and Public Safety to get this item in the appropriate agendas. Buckley suggested waiting to put this on the agendas until the new Board is elected in April because the membership of the Committees will be changing following the election.

6. Next steps on Criminal Justice Department recommendation.

See discussion at Item 5 above.

7. Criminal Justice System Efficiency Improvement Work Group (Supervisor Brusky, Bob Srenaski).

Srenaski indicated that Supervisors Linssen, Becker and Sieber have recommended that the County spend \$150,000 to study the criminal justice system in the County. Srenaski said a study has already been done, and recommendations made, but the County has not done the work. He presented a Power Point presentation, a copy of which is attached.

Judge Zuidmulder was excused at 9:00 am.

Sheriff Gossage was excused at 9:11 am.

Srenaski asked for a motion that a work group be approved in concept to go forward to begin to organize a group. Brusky said she feels this is a good idea because things are changing in our society, including in the criminal justice system and she feels it would be in the County's benefit to form this group.

Judge Walsh said it would be great to dig into the data. One of his hopes with the Criminal Justice Department is that there would be someone tasked with overseeing everything and gathering data and bringing it forward to this group so we can take some proactive steps. He does not have a problem forming the work group, but he does not like the idea of asking for money for this because the priority for funding should be on the Criminal Justice Department. Srenask said they are not asking for any money at this time; all they are asking for is to approve the formation of the group and get it going. The CJCIB would then be responsible for bringing forward a budget if that becomes necessary.

Vander Leest said the County's Internal Auditor could probably help get this started on an interim basis. Streckenbach said what he believes is being requested is to allow the committee to form and put together what they think they need in terms of resources and then bring that information back to this Board. Streckenbach agrees with Judge Walsh in that if there are monetary priorities, the Criminal Justice Department should be the priority. He would approve this group if there is no monetary request. Streckenbach also agreed with Vander Leest that there are already resources in the County that could assist with this, but noted that it would be up to the County Board to make a decision as to allocating the time and resources of those individuals. If there is no recommendation for funding at this point, Streckenbach will support this.

Buckley noted earlier in the meeting a motion was made for this Board to recommend option two to the County Board and he feels the Board is going to say that some of the things contained in that option are things that should already be being done.

Pritzl said he likes the idea of an outside group looking at this so there is not a department looking at it with their own interests in mind. He feels a group like this made up of members from different areas would be a good approach and much more objective than having it done by a department. Judge Walsh said his concern is that he does not want to be in favor of a committee that is going to undercut the Criminal Justice Department. He does feel like it may be a little premature in that we need someone who is in charge of overseeing the justice system who can say what we need to look

at and how we are going to attack the results. The people on this Board all have a day job which makes it difficult to take ownership of the results. Vander Leest reiterated that there are already County employees who could assist in a lot of this.

Brusky said the data that would be generated from this work group would be beneficial to the CJC and the Criminal Justice Department, but there are other things the County Board makes decisions on and information gathered by the proposed work group could rely on that data as well when they are making decisions.

Motion made by Joan Brusky, seconded by Erik Pritzl to create a work group for Brown County criminal justice system efficiency improvement. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8. Treatment Courts (Mark Vanden Hoogen, Judge Walsh, Judge Zuidmulder).

Judge Zuidmulder presented information on Treatment Courts at Item 9.

9. OWI Court (Judge Zuidmulder).

Judge Zuidmulder said a position has now been authorized and funded to handle the OWI Court and it should be posted by April 1. They will then go through the interview and hiring process and he feels the OWI Court should be running by about June 1. He has also received a commitment from Judge Zakowski to preside over the OWI Court.

Judge Zuidmulder continued that the goal is to have 19 – 25 participants in the OWI Court. He referenced a document he prepared and presented to the Human Services Committee and Public Safety Committee, a copy of which is attached, which shows a history of all the treatment courts including all of the people who have been in the treatment courts and the total number of people who have been successful.

10. Future Agenda items, if any.

The date of the next meeting was discussed and May 10, 2018 at 8:00 am was selected.

11. Such other matters as authorized by law. None.

12. Adjourn.

Motion made by Joan Brusky, seconded by Mark Vanden Hoogen to adjourn at 9:36 am. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Therese Giannunzio
Administrative Specialist



A Proposal to create a Work Group for the Brown County Criminal Justice System Efficiency Improvement

Proposed by

Supervisor Brusky

Supervisor Schadewald

Bob Srenaski, Member CJC&B



Jail and Justice System Assessment

A National Institute of Corrections Technical Assistance
Report for Brown County, WI Sheriff's Office

Technical Resource Providers:

Mark Martin
April Pottorff

March 21-23, 2017

Recommendations

The technical resource providers offer the following action steps to move forward in assessing detention needs and in developing systemic strategies to better manage the use of the jail.

Recommendation #1— Conduct a Needs Assessment and Update Brown County Jail Master Plan

Develop a comprehensive system wide master plan that includes detailed data analysis and cost-benefit evaluations of all potential options for improving the Brown County Criminal Justice System.

Developing a comprehensive system-wide information management system that allows for easy tracking and analysis of the Brown County Criminal Justice System.

Recommendation #2— Establish Working Sub-Committees within the Criminal Justice Court Coordinating Board (CJCCB)
Utilize the Criminal Justice Court Coordinating Board to develop a comprehensive strategy for policy evaluation and implementation.

- The CJCC should create a management information plan. The members can determine what they want to know. Collect the data, analyze it, and turn it into information. The CJCCB and the individual agencies will use this information for planning and operations management.
- The County must identify a resource to provide support to the CJCCB. This same staff can begin collecting and analyzing information to support the planning effort.
- Collect performance data on all alternative programs in order to identify the most effective interventions and with whom they are most effective.
- The CJCCB should consider the possibility of creating new alternative programs and perform a cost-benefit analysis for each recommendation.



Brown County Criminal Justice System

Work Group for Criminal Justice System Efficiency Improvement

Mission

The mission of this work group will be to collect and analyze data from the various component divisions of the Brown County criminal justice system, its vendors, State of Wisconsin criminal justice data bases, and U.S. government applicable sources and to supply the data and analysis to appropriate Brown County government entities.

Utilizing data analysis and statistical tools, the multi-function, multi-discipline work group will identify evidence based opportunities to contain the growth and/or reduce the justice system's operating costs and will recommend quantified objectives for achieving measurable results within specific time frames.



Current Situation

- ▶ Inmate population exceeds current Brown County Jail capacity
- ▶ Population in excess of capacity is boarded out at high cost - \$711,321.23 in 2017
- ▶ Jail expansion is proposed to eliminate boarding out cost and accommodate inmate population growth

Population Trends-All Inmates 2001 – 2016 YTD (including EMP)

Average Daily Population



Average Length of Stay



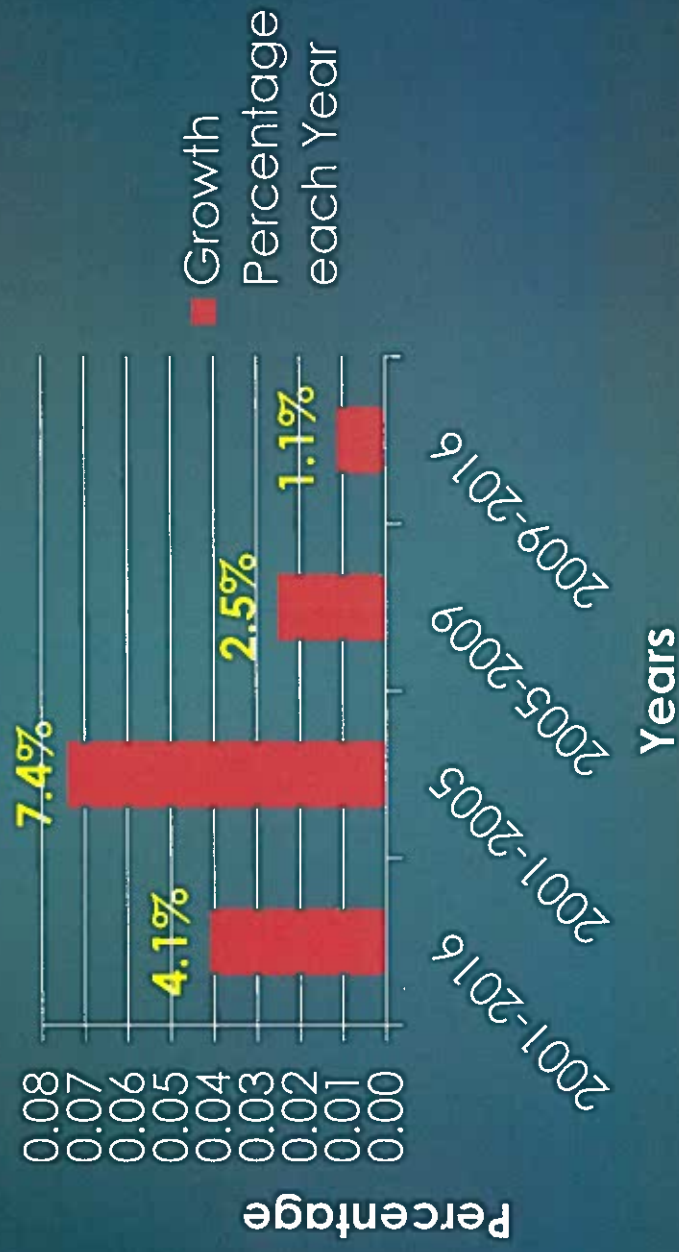
Length...

Average Length of Stay increased by 31 days/inmate since 2001

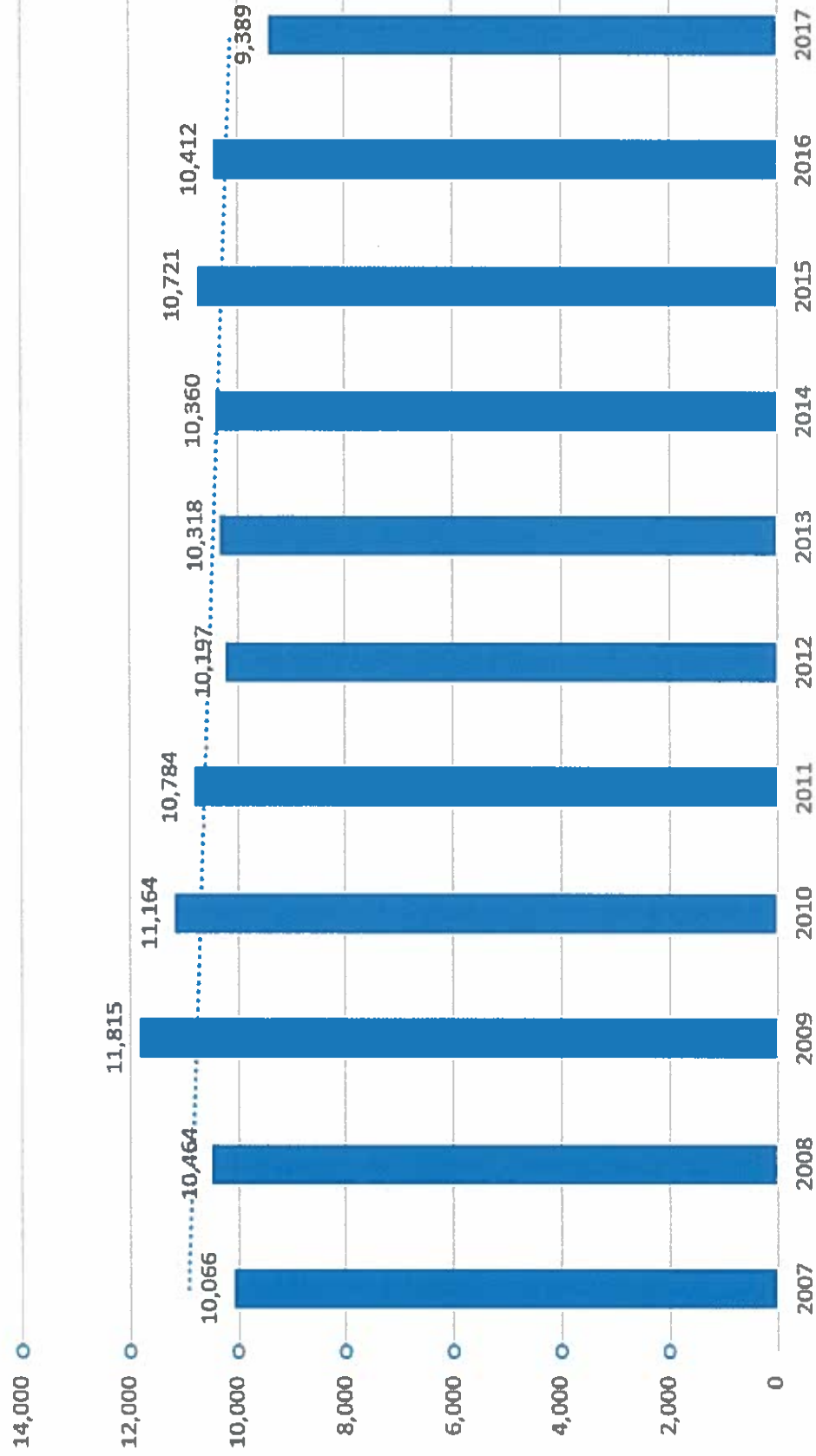
Average length of stay has increased by 109% since 2001

Average Length of Stay has increased by 34% since

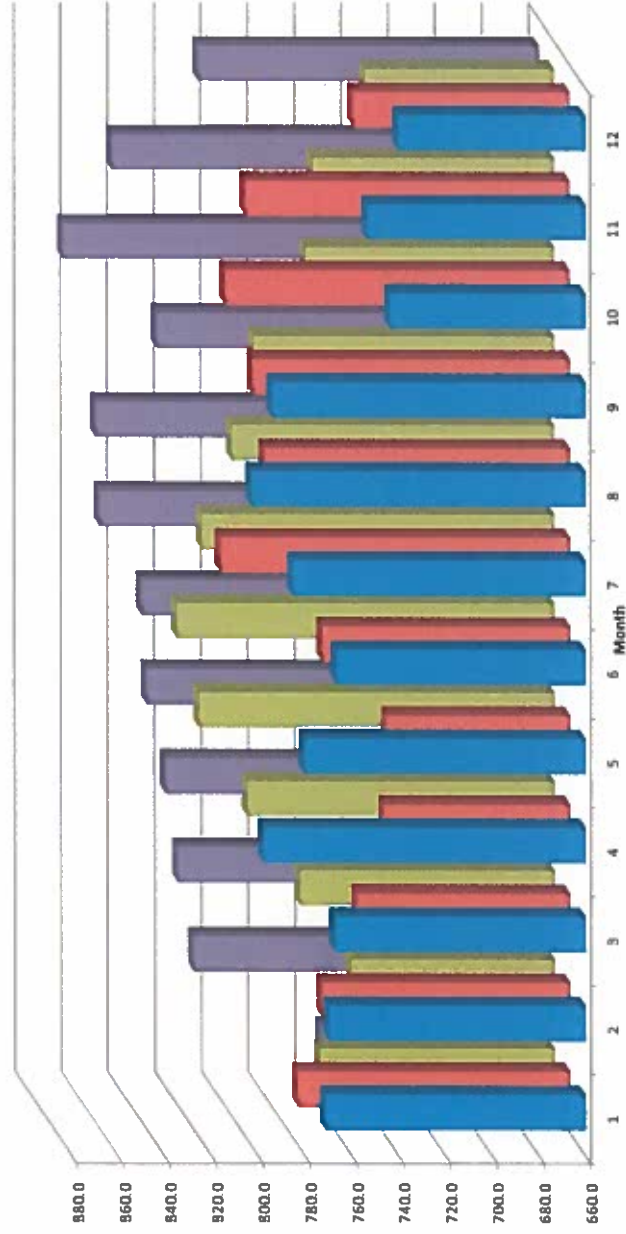
Average Total Inmate ADP Growth Percentage per Year (including EMP)



Jail Admissions (2007 - 2017)



Jail Total ADP by Month 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017

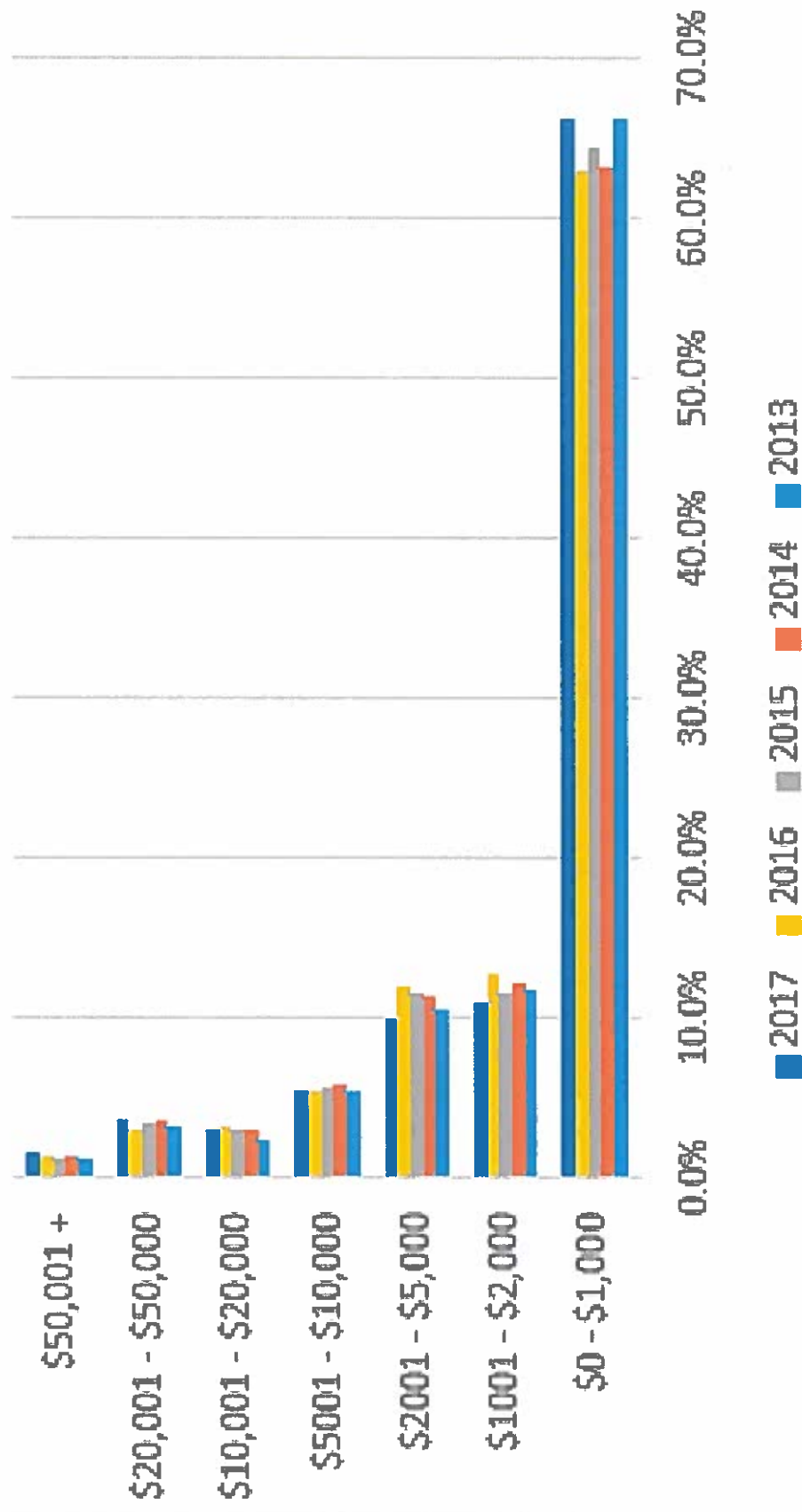


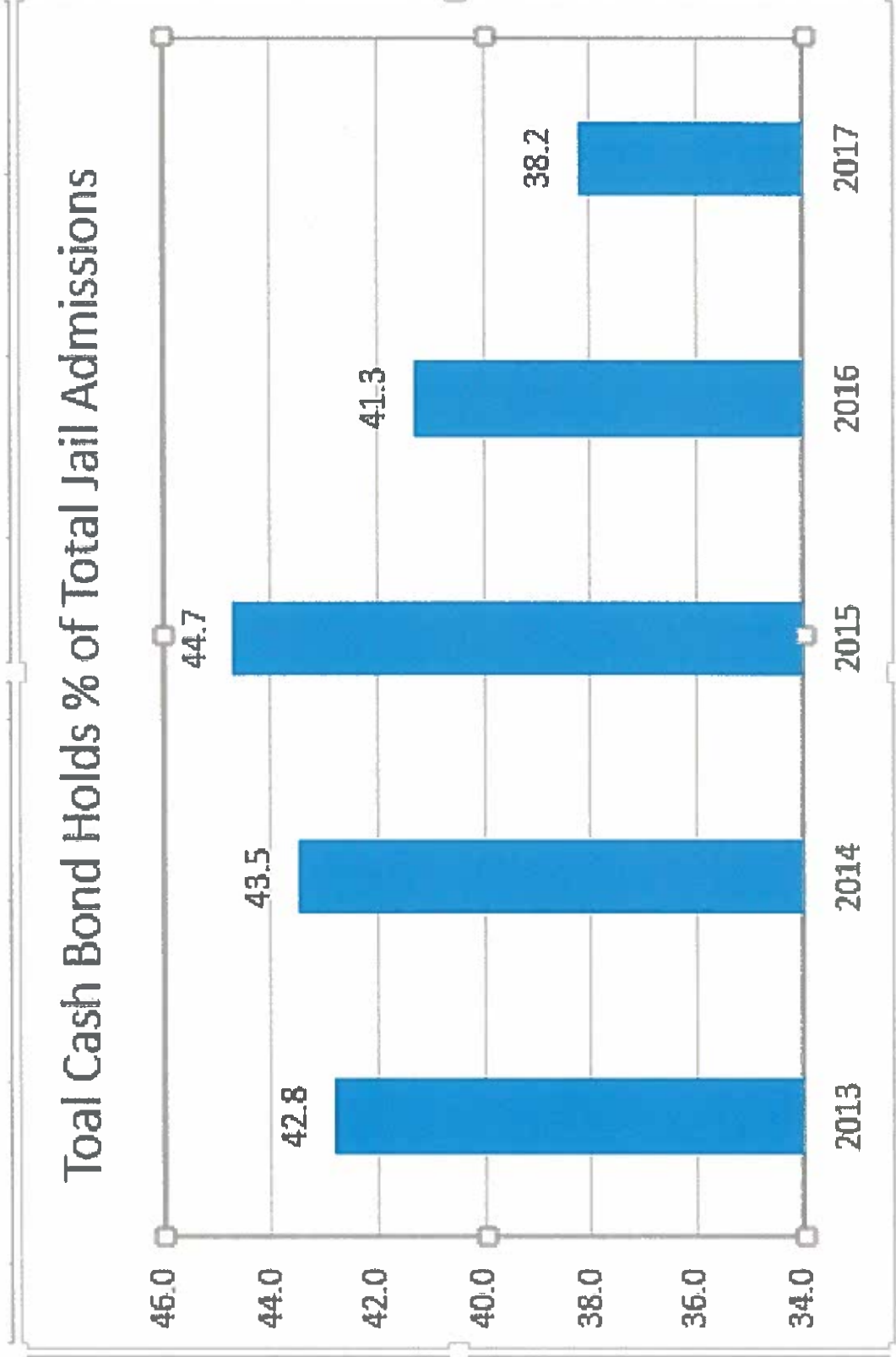
Jail ADP by Mo 2017	BROWN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT													
	Jail Average Daily Population by Month and Type													
	For the Calendar Year 2017													
	Monthly Averages													
	Main Jail Lockup -excl. Boarded	Huber Facility	Brown Co Adult Sub-Total	Boarded State Inmates	Boarded Federal Inmates	Temp Leave Adult & Juv	Boarded out Inmates	All Adult Sub-Total	Electronic Monitoring	Juvenile (incl. other Counties)	Grand Total			
Jan. '17	464.9	181.4	646.3	1.3	17.1		-	664.7	79.9	8.9	753.5			
Feb.	470.5	197.7	668.2	1.0	19.1		17.8	706.1	90.7	10.9	807.7			
Mar.	461.2	193.8	655.0	0.5	17.7	4.5	37.6	715.3	90.0	9.2	814.5			
Apr.	458.7	194.7	653.4	-	16.5	3.4	39.9	713.2	97.0	9.6	819.8			
May	464.0	200.3	664.3	-	15.3	4.0	39.9	723.5	93.7	10.5	827.7			
June	467.5	199.9	667.4	-	13.6	3.6	49.9	734.5	86.9	8.4	829.8			
July	469.1	199.8	668.9	-	13.1	3.8	61.5	747.3	90.2	10.2	847.7			
Aug.	458.6	198.9	657.5	-	15.6	5.0	72.9	751.0	89.5	8.8	849.3			
Sep.	457.4	197.5	654.9	-	13.9	5.1	48.0	721.9	92.3	9.1	823.3			
Oct.	465.2	202.3	667.5	-	17.1	7.1	61.5	753.2	99.5	10.9	863.6			
Nov.	452.0	197.6	649.6	-	23.1	3.7	68.6	745.0	87.6	9.9	842.5			
Dec.	438.7	200.7	639.4	-	26.5	4.5	48.4	718.8	75.3	11.3	805.4			
YTD Avg. **	460.7	197.1	657.7	0.2	17.4	4.5	45.5	724.5	89.4	9.8	823.7			
%incr.>	-0.4%	-0.8%	-0.5%	-84.4%	27.8%		2576.5%	6.9%	2.2%	-35.9%	5.5%			
2016 Avg.	462.7	198.6	661.3	1.5	13.6		1.7	678.0	87.5	15.3	780.8			
2015 Avg.	447.8	200.7	648.5	1.9	21.2		-	671.6	87.4	15.4	774.3			

Cash Bonds vs. Jail Admissions



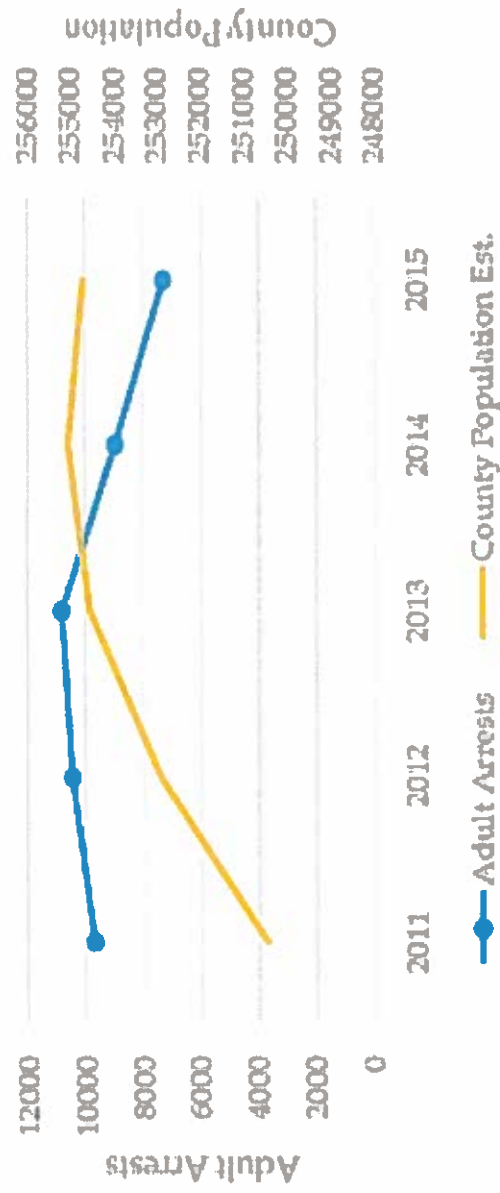
Bond Amount Category % of Annual Total





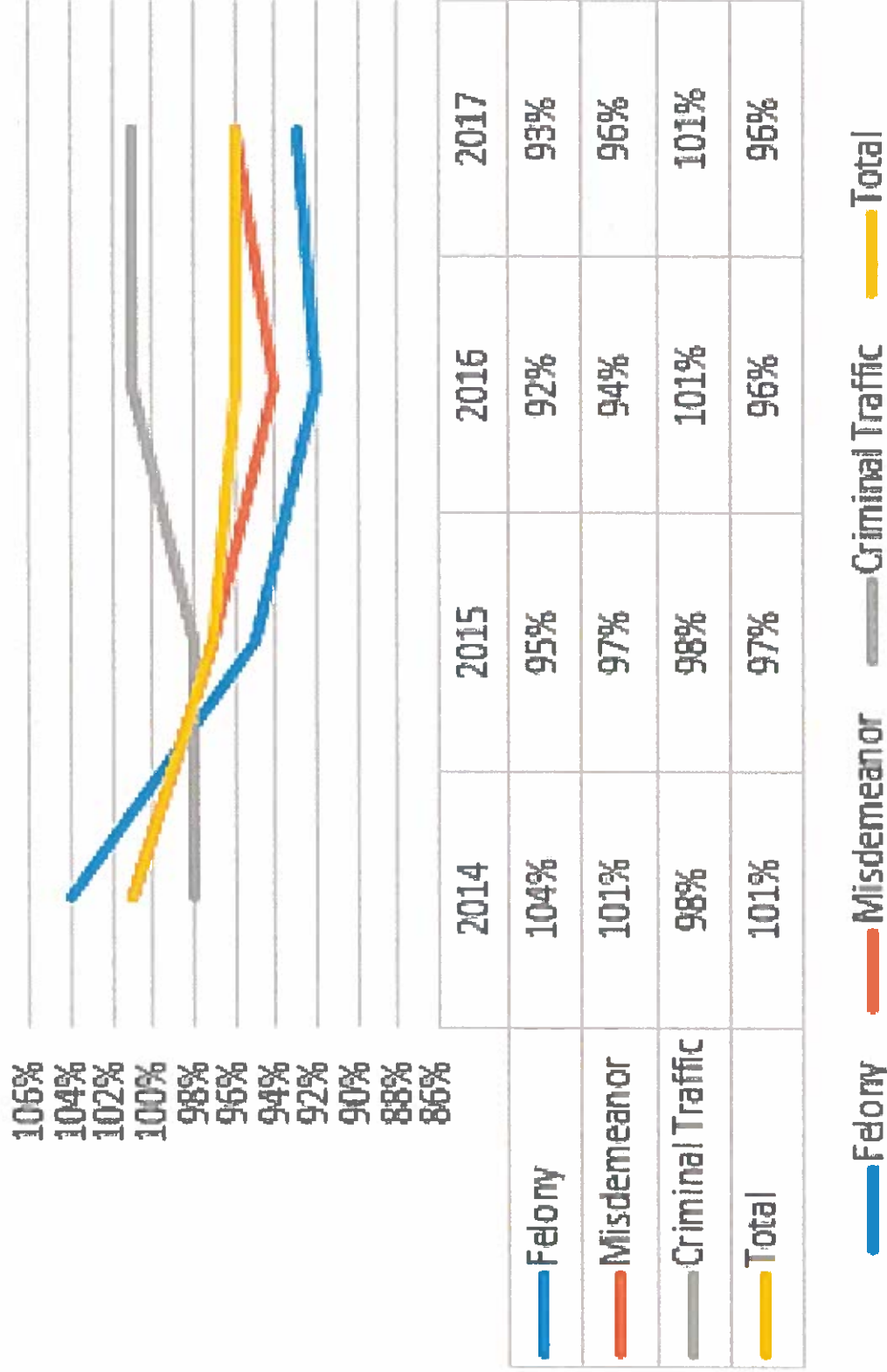
Brown County Violent Crime Data/UCR Data Dashboard Center							
							2016/2012
<u>Offense</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>% Incr</u>	
Homicide	8	2	4	3	8	0%	
Rape	67	46	56	63	68	0%	
Robbery	93	99	72	74	76	-18%	
Aggravated Assault	511	443	485	408	434	-15%	
Simple Assault	1207	971	1072	1164	1290	7%	
Larceny Theft	3691	3920	3498	3491	3249	-12%	
Mot Veh Theft	158	149	129	144	166	5%	
Arson	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11</u>	n/a	
Total	6734	6528	5927	5918	5973	-11.30%	

Adult Arrests Compared to County Population Estimates (2011 - 2015)



Pending Court Cases, District 8, Brown County																			
	Pending Cases	0-90 Days	91-120 Days	121-180 Days	181-360 Days	361-420 Days	421-540 Days	541-720 Days	721+ Days	Median Age of Pending	Percent 0-120 Days	Percent Over 120 Days	Felony % of Total						
Felony																			
2013	981	413	140	153	213	16	21	17	8	110	56%	44%	52%						
2014	891	370	94	170	181	18	28	22	8	112	52%	48%	49%						
2015	1005	379	123	149	267	20	29	19	19	122	50%	50%	48%						
2016	1170	416	84	174	325	40	60	47	24	145	43%	57%	49%						
2017	1375	423	117	215	374	49	76	88	33	161	39%	61%	51%						
Misdemeanor																			
2013	543	344	51	82	59	3	2	0	2	64	73%	27%	29%						
2014	522	333	61	62	53	8	2	2	1	62	75%	25%	28%						
2015	614	357	66	91	83	3	9	4	1	77	75%	25%	29%						
2016	741	381	77	124	113	14	14	11	7	87	62%	38%	31%						
2017	855	344	103	176	171	17	23	10	11	115	52%	48%	32%						
Criminal Traffic																			
2013	378	256	39	50	28	1	1	2	1	62	78%	22%	20%						
2014	420	287	46	47	36	0	1	3	0	56	79%	21%	23%						
2015	495	253	63	95	72	3	3	2	4	86	64%	36%	23%						
2016	486	238	66	101	51	9	6	9	6	94	63%	37%	20%						
2017	475	237	56	109	60	4	3	1	5	91	62%	38%	18%						
Total Criminal																			
2013	1902	1013	230	285	300	20	24	19	11	84	65%	35%							
2014	1833	990	201	279	270	26	31	27	9	80	65%	35%							
2015	2114	989	252	335	422	26	41	25	24	95	59%	41%							
2016	2397	1035	227	399	489	63	80	67	37	111	53%	47%							
2017	2705	1004	276	500	605	70	102	99	49	129	47%	53%							

Court Caseload Clearance Rates



Jail and Justice System Assessment

A National Institute of Corrections Technical Assistance report for Brown County, WI Sheriff's Office
March 21-23, 2017

- "Policy and practice in individual justice system components are the primary drivers of the inmate population."
- "Although the jail possesses a wealth of information about the manner in which the rest of the system operates, jail staff are often unaware that the information they have in the data they routinely collect will reflect the impact of those system policy and practices."
- "In the meantime, the rest of the criminal justice system is sure it is managing their roles in the system the best they can, and often feels taxed to the limit."
- "However, each component is often working in a vacuum – unaware of what the rest of the system is doing, or how decisions made by each component are impacting the overall system."

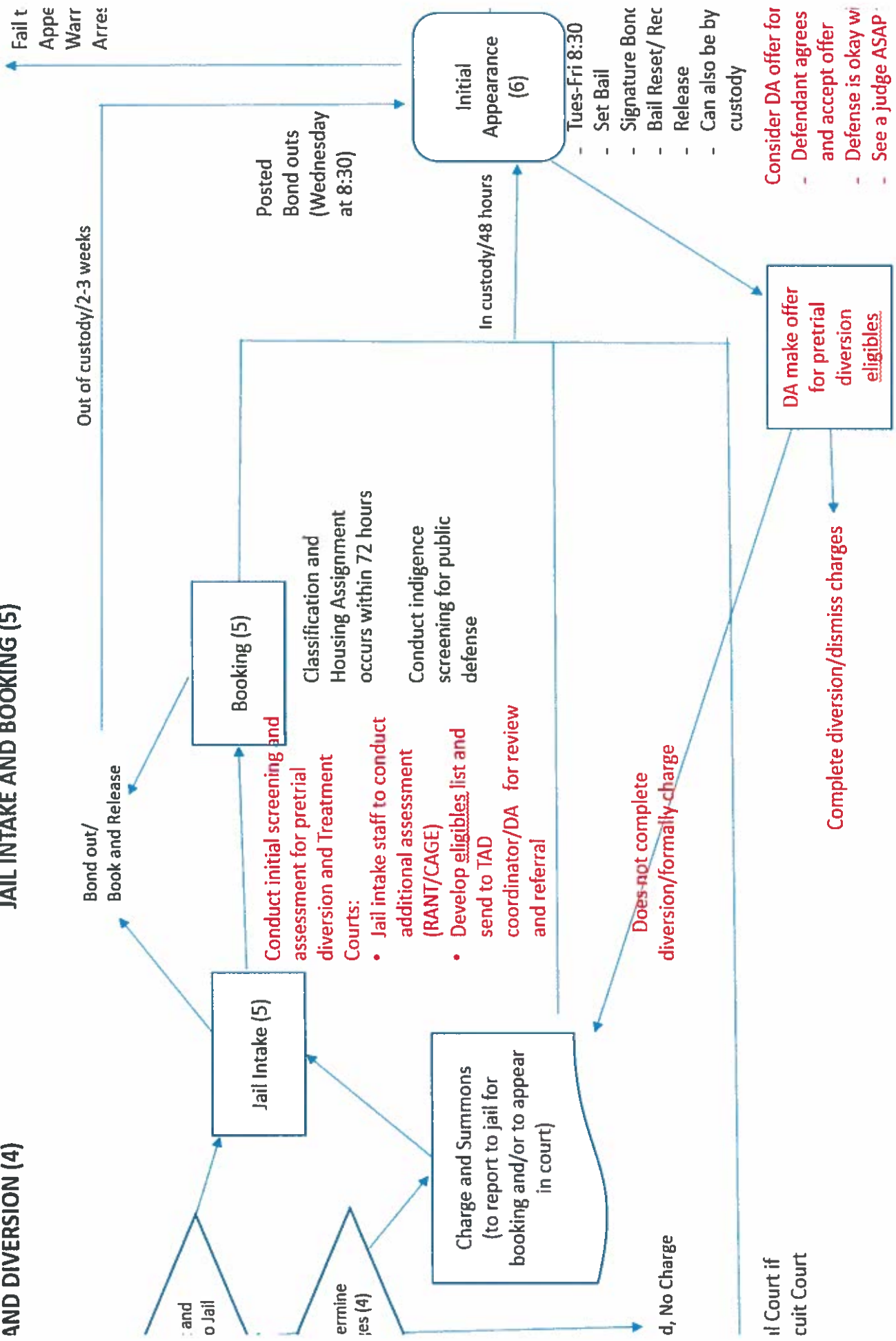
Jail and Justice System Assessment

Case Flow Mapping

- Case flow maps describe each of the steps in the process by which cases move through the justice system and key decision points, and include such information as the practices of agencies involved at each state, workload at and between stages, average timelines, and any gaps or inefficiencies in the processes.
- Recommendations resulting from the case flow reviews may include changes in policies and practices, improvement in communications and coordination, and implementation of alternative programs or services. The goal is to identify opportunities for maximizing the efficiency and overall effectiveness of the justice system.

AND DIVERSION (4)

JAIL INTAKE AND BOOKING (5)



Brown County Criminal Justice System

Work Group for Criminal Justice System Efficiency Improvement

Mission|

The mission of this Work Group will be to collect and analyze data from the various component divisions of the Brown County criminal justice system, its vendors, State of Wisconsin criminal justice data bases, and U.S. Government applicable sources and supply the data and analysis to appropriate Brown County government entities.

Utilizing data analysis and statistical tools, the multi-function, multi-discipline work group will identify evidence based opportunities to contain the growth and/or reduce the justice system's operating costs and will recommend quantified objectives for achieving measurable results within specific time frames.

Work Group for Criminal Justice System Efficiency Improvement

Charter

The Work Group is chartered as a continuously active analytical subgroup within the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board reporting to the Board Chair. The Group's charter is limited to one year from the date of its initial meeting, but renewable by vote of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board.

Group Membership

The Work Group will be composed of 5-8 individuals with skills in financial/auditing processes, statistical analysis, strategic planning, organizational development, data organizing and analysis, EDP software operating systems, and criminal justice system operations. Members may be current county, state, and/or federal government employees, private contractors, as well as private sector volunteers as appropriate.

The team will meet as frequently as necessary to accomplish the stated goals and will be charged with submitting its initial progress report to the CJC Board no later than thirty(30) days from the group's first organizational meeting; thereafter at regularly scheduled meetings of the CJC Board. The reports will recommend specific actions to improve the criminal justice system's efficiency supported by cost/benefit analysis.

Work Group for Criminal Justice system Efficiency Improvement

Costs, Facilities & Equipment

It is anticipated that some overtime wage costs may be incurred if some members are hourly paid government employees. It may also be necessary for the group to require temporary services of outside clerical and/or EDP programming assistance. However, those costs, if any, cannot be estimated until the group has been formed and begun operating.

The group will also require a centrally located meeting/workspace as well as access to appropriate computer equipment.

The group will submit budget requests to the CJC Board for evaluation and subsequent approval of the county board as required.

Reference Materials

September 2007, "*Criminal Justice System Assessment Final Report, Dane County Board of Supervisors*" by Institute for Law and Policy Planning

July 2009, KIMME Report , Brown County "*Jail Expansion Needs, Assessment & Cost Estimate*"

December 2014, "*Technical Assistance Report to the Brown County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council*" by the Center for Effective Public Policy, "*Brown County Criminal Justice System (flow) Map*" with narrative.

March 2017, "*Jail and Justice System Assessment*", A National Institute of corrections Technical Assistance Report for Brown County , WI Sheriff's Office

LJAF, The Laura & John Arnold Foundation, PSA Public Safety Assessment, pretrial assessments currently used by Dane and Milwaukee Counties plus 40 other jurisdictions across the country.

Web: <http://www.arnoldfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/PSA-Risk-Factors-and-Formula.pdf>
<http://www.arnoldfoundation.org/category/resources/?tag=public-safety-assessment>

BROWN COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion
300 E. Walnut St.
Green Bay, WI 54301



Phone (920) 391-4849 Fax (920) 391-4888

Drug Court:
Judge Marc Hammer

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	118
Current Participants	23
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	1
Individuals in Referral Process	12
Successful Graduates	34
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	5
Total Number of Terminations	49

The Brown County Drug Court held its first court session on 7/31/09. The target population of Drug Court are individuals that have had heavy involvement with the criminal justice system (Prior Prison Sentences, Failed Probationary periods or Treatment, Significant Criminal Charges) that have an identified AODA need. The national average for terminations is between 25-40%; with 118 total participants and 49 terminations we are currently at 41%. If you exclude terminations that occurred within the first 60 days of acceptance our termination rate is at 37%.

NEW Veterans Treatment Court:
Judge Kendall Kelley

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	80
Current Participants	24
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	2
Individuals in Referral Process	3
Successful Graduates	42
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	6
Terminations related to absconding (including those within 60 days acceptance)	4
Total Number of Terminations	13

The NEWVTC accepted its first participant on 3/20/2012. The NEWVTC Treatment Court is designed specifically to staff and handle cases involving offenders with veteran status through an intensive, judicially monitored program of alcohol, drug, and mental health treatment, rehabilitation services and strict community supervision.

Mental Health Court:
Judge Donald Zuidmulder

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	47
Current Participants	18
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	1
Individuals in Referral Process	6
Successful Graduates	9
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	6
Total Number of Terminations	12

The Mental Health Court accepted its first participant on 03/20/2015. The Mental Health Court serves individuals within the community who have a diagnosed serious/persistent mental health need. Additionally, that unmet need is evidenced to be the primary factor behind their ongoing criminal justice involvement. The Mental Health Court's goals are to re-establish participants with their providers, develop an obtainable independent living plan, and provide intensive case management and supervision services.

Heroin Court:
Judge Thomas Walsh

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	52
Current Participants	25
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	2
Individuals in Referral Process	5
Successful Graduates	17
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	11
Total Number of Terminations	17

Heroin Court accepted its first participant on 03/26/15 and held its first court date on 4/2/16. The purpose of the court is to specifically address the growing abuse of Heroin and Opiates in Brown County and to provide comprehensive treatment and supervision services to individuals within Brown County. In addition to serving the High Risk/Need population that exhausted conventional means of supervision and treatment, the Heroin Court also admits individuals with first time heroin/opiate crimes in order to preemptively provide the needed services to reduce risk of serious harm.

OWI Court: Pending Approval

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	0
Current Participants	0
Additional Approved Participants (awaiting start date)	0
Individuals in Referral Process	0
Successful Graduates	0
Terminations within the first 60 days of acceptance	0
Total Number of Terminations	0

The OWI Court target population will be individuals that have an OWI 4th with a B.A.C of .15 and above. Judge John Zakowski is scheduled to oversee the OWI Treatment Court.

Brown County Diversion Program (Numbers are from 10/2016)

Category	Number
Total Participants to Date	126
Current Participants	58
Successful Graduates/Completed	63
Total Number of Terminations	7

The purpose of the Brown County Diversion program is to divert low risk or first time offenders away from the criminal justice system. This is done by addressing the "root" of the problem that led to the criminal activity. All referrals come for the District Attorney's office for consideration.

BROWN COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion
300 E. Walnut St.
Green Bay, WI 54301

Phone (920) 391-4849 Fax (920) 391-4888

**Brown County Treatment Court Numbers- As of 2/12/18**

Court	Active Participants	Case Manager	Soft Cap
Heroin Court	27	Ally Heiser	25-35
Veterans Court	26	Laura Hettman/DOC	25-35
Mental Health Court	19	Lori White	20-25
Drug Court	23	Laura Hettmann	25-35
Diversion	64	Mark Vanden Hoogen	

Referral List: Heroin Court- 4/ Veterans Court- 3/ MHC- 4/ Drug Court- 8

Treatment Court Phases/Requirements

Phase I- The primary focus of this Phase is working towards stabilization and getting set up with service providers. Participants are required to meet weekly with Case Manager, Probation Agent, and Treatment Court Judge.

Phase II- The primary focus of Phase is to utilize recovery skills to maintain sobriety and work on the individualized Program Plan. Participants are required to report bi-weekly with Case Manager, Probation Agents, and Treatment Court Judge.

Phase III- The primary focus of this Phase is maintain sobriety and recovery in order to live a chemical-free and crime-free lifestyle. Participants are working towards obtaining living wage employment and stable employment. Participants are required to report every three weeks with Case Manager, Probation Agent, and Treatment Court Judge.

Phase IV- The primary focus is stability and maintaining recovery. Participants will be maintaining stable housing and employment. Participants are required to report monthly to Case Manager, Probation Agent, and Treatment Court Judge.

Diversion- The primary focus of the program is to address the root cause that brought the individual into the criminal justice system and then work to divert them from future involvement. This program is designed for low risk/need participants. Participants are required at minimum to meet monthly with the Case Manager.

Treatment Court	Total Number Served to Date
Heroin Court	52
Veterans Court	79
Mental Health Court	47
Drug Court	118

Treatment Court Numbers from around the State

County	Court Type	Current Number	Cap
Sauk	Drug	18	20
Sheboygan	Not Specified	15	No Cap
Douglas	Not Specified	4	5
Trempealeau	Hybrid	17	25
Monroe	OWI	17	25
Waupaca	Not Specified	5	20
Pierce	Drug Court	9	No Cap
Pierce	OWI	5	No Cap
St. Croix	Drug	9	25
Wood	Hybrid	35	35
Washburn	Not Specified	8	15
Chippewa	Hybrid	9	25
Racine	Not Specified	30	30
Burnett	Not Specified	7	15
Barron	Not Specified	11	16
Columbia	OWI	14	21
Walworth	Drug	23	25
Walworth	OWI	32	No Cap
Dane	OWI	60	60
La Crosse	Veteran's	9	30
Grant	OWI	13	20
Grant	Drug	6	10
Winnebago	Drug	27	30
Adams	Hybrid	5	10
Green	Not Specified	10	30
Marinette	Drug	17	20
Jefferson	ATC?	25	40
Jefferson	Drug	11	40
Forrest, Oneida, Vilas	Not Specified	9	20
Portage	Drug	13	20
Ashland	Not Specified	28	30
Outagamie	Veteran	5	No Cap
Rusk	Hybrid	7	12
Portage	Not Specified	13	20
Manitowoc	Drug	6	No Cap

The average number of participants per Treatment Court across the State is 14.94

Brown County Treatment Court Statistics

Heroin Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Heroin Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Heroin Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post Heroin Court)	Jail Placements (During/Post Heroin Court)
1047	408	88	137 (25 post Heroin Court)

There was a 92% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts during and after completion of Heroin Treatment Court. There was a 67% decrease of jail placements during and after completion Heroin Court. If you only factor in the numbers post Heroin Court when they have moved out of the treatment portion of recovery there is a 94% decrease in jail placements.

Veterans Treatment Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior VTC)	Jail Placements (Prior VTC)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post VTC)	Jail Placements (During/Post VTC)
522	245	85	118 (23 post VTC)

There was an 84% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts during and after completion of VTC. There was a decrease 52% in jail placements during and after VTC. If you only factor in the numbers post VTC when they have moved out of the treatment portion of recovery there is a 91% decrease in jail placements.

Mental Health Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior MHC)	Jail Placements (Prior MHC)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post MHC)	Jail Placements (During/Post MHC)
1363	454	110	49 (35 post MHC)

There was a 92% decrease in Police Calls/Contact during and after completion of MHC. There was a decrease of 90% of jail placements during and after MHC. If you only factor in the number post MHC when they have moved out of the treatment portion of recovery there is a 93% decrease in jail placements.

Drug Court

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Drug Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Drug Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post Drug Court)	Jail Placements (During/Post Drug Court)
934	405	84	145 (44 post Drug Court)

There was a 91% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts during and after completion of Drug Court. There was a decrease of 65% in jail placements during and after Drug Court. If you only factor in the numbers post Drug Court when they have moved out of the treatment portion of recovery there is a 90% decrease in jail placements.

Total of All Brown County Treatment Courts

Police Calls/Contacts (Prior Treatment Court)	Jail Placements (Prior Treatment Court)	Police Calls/Contacts (During/Post Treatment Court)	Jail Placements (During/Post Treatment Court)
3866	1512	367	449

Overall when you factor in all of the Treatment Courts there is a 91% decrease in Police Calls/Contacts and a decrease of 71% in Jail Placements during/after Treatment Courts. If you only factor in numbers post Treatment Court there is a decrease of 92% for Jail Placements.